

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Revises the list of Class II Roads in Bangalore District.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 4185-95—Legis. 46-35, dated the 28—29th December 1935, directing classification of certain roads as Class II Roads.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. J2. C. 1522—87-38, dated 27th November 1938, from the District Magistrate, Bangalore, requesting for inclusion of Dodballapur-Devanhalli Road in Class II Roads in the circumstances explained therein.

ORDER No. T. 1976-79—R. T. 16-38-4, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 4TH JANUARY 1939.

The recommendation of the District Magistrate, Bangalore District, to include the Dodballapur-Devanhalli Road in Class II Roads is approved.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,

*Secretary to Government,
General Department.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1937-38.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 534—Ho. 175—38-39, dated 9th November 1938, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1937-38.

ORDER No. D. 5785-5807—AGRI. 111-38-3, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 23RD—30TH DECEMBER 1938.

Recorded.

2. Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Work of Scientific Sections: Sugarcane.—Important manurial experiments on the nitrogen and potash requirements of sugarcane were conducted during the year with satisfactory results. The preparation of active carbon for the clarification and decolorisation of cane juice for the manufacture of clean jaggery and clean boora sugar was the most important work of the Chemical Section done during the year and a number of successful demonstrations were held in the preparation of the clean jaggery. Investigation into the keeping quality of cane clearly indicated the superiority of H.M. 320 to P.O.J. 2878.

The greater part of botanical work on sugarcane is being done on the Irwin Canal Farm in view of the assured water-supply there and work on the scheme of breeding thick canes subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has also been transferred from the Hebbal to the Irwin Canal Farm.

Coffee.—The provisions of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act were extended to the Kadur District also to control the spread of the Coffee Stem Borer. Manurial experiments, soil analysis, plant breeding work and experiments on spraying in respect of coffee were continued in the Coffee Experimental Station at Balchonnur.

Cotton.—The American hybrid cottons were under trial on the Irwin Canal Farm and the results so far obtained as regards M. A. II indicate the great scope for extending these cottons in this irrigated tract. Work was continued on the Red Leaf Blight Scheme financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Tobacco.—Manurial experiments on cigarette tobacco are in progress on the Irwin Canal and the Babbur Farms. Systematic spraying with bordeaux mixture has been found to be useful in safeguarding tobacco seedlings, nurseries from fungoid diseases. For the control of the tobacco stem borer, spraying with calcium arsenate, destroying the affected seedlings, the mechanical removal and destruction of the caterpillars from the borer galls on the seedlings and the use of pyrethrum and derris root powder have been found useful. Experiments in the cultivation of the cigarette variety of tobacco in the Babbur Farm show that there are good prospects for cultivation of this variety in that area.

General.—Under the guidance of the department, the Mysore Sugar Company, the Military Grass Farm, as also several influential raiyats are reported to have taken to the preparation of compost. The fish poison scheme was continued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for short periods at a time and is proposed to be terminated at the end of December 1938. To bring the areca Koleroga under control, 15,500 acres were sprayed as against 12,500 in the previous year. Experiments are in progress to combat the Anaberoga of areca which prevailed in a serious form in the Malnad and semi-Malnad parts resulting in the destruction of many areca trees and the results obtained so far are said to be promising. Bee-keeping was considerably extended during the year.

Experimental Farms.—The main work of the Hebbal Farm related to varietal tests of ragi, groundnut and sugarcane. Pine-apple suckers and seeds of chillies were largely distributed from the Marthur Farm. The Nagenahally Paddy Breeding Station is gaining popularity as the source of supply of pure seeds of improved varieties and more than 480 pallas of paddy have been distributed during the year. It is reported that a suitable strain of coffee has been evolved on the Coffee Experimental Station and that it is proposed to distribute the seeds from selected plants in the coming season for trial under estate conditions. Sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, tobacco, irrigated ragi, plantains and pine-apple are the main crops grown in the Irwin Canal Farm. Clean jaggery manufactured on the Farm was in good demand.

Demonstration and Propaganda.—During the year under review the demonstration section of the Department was reorganised to improve the work in the Districts. The number of circles was raised from 4 to 10 and that of Ranges from 35 to 43. A regular system of demonstration plots on raiyats' fields was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Two hundred ploughs were granted free to facilitate demonstration in the use of improved agricultural implements in select village panchayets and 1933 plots were laid out. The scheme is reported to be very popular with the raiyats who have been co-operating with the department. A large quantity of improved seeds was distributed, their value being nearly twice that of the seeds purchased for the purpose in the previous year.

Agricultural Education.—The strength of the Hebbal Agricultural school decreased from 70 in the year 1936-37 to 50 in the year under report. This fall has been explained to be due to want of opportunities for employment after passing the examination which has seriously affected the popularity of the institution. The vernacular Agricultural Schools at Ramakrishnapur and Chikkanahalli continued to be popular.

The work of the department was satisfactory.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department
(In charge).

Reviews the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1937-38.

READ—

Letter No. R.O.C. 534—Ho. 175—38-39, dated 10th October 1938, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1937-38, with his review thereon.

ORDER No. D. 5719-5779—A. H. 49-38-3, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 19—29TH DECEMBER 1938.

Recorded.

2. It is reported that there were 142 outbreaks of rinderpest during the year. Bangalore District, which was free from rinderpest for several years, was infected during the year and 56 villages were affected. The disease was brought under control by a vigorous inoculation campaign. There were a few cases of out-breaks in Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. The disease was promptly checked by the department with the co-operation of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts by preventing the movement of cattle from the infected localities. The disease has apparently become less virulent since last year, judging from the low percentage of mortality among the affected cattle and the restricted spread of infection to surrounding villages. The number of animals protected against this disease was 51,762.

Blackquarter prevailed in a severe form in Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Hassan and Mysore Districts and caused very heavy mortality among cattle. The number of inoculations conducted was 2,14,612 against 88,096 in 1936-37. Anthrax was severe in Mysore and Bangalore Districts. The number of animals protected against the disease was 23,145. The results of the new saponin vaccine in controlling this disease among sheep and goats are reported to be very satisfactory and its effectiveness in cases of anthrax among cattle is being tested. Haemorrhagic Septicæmia appeared in a severe form in Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. The number of animals protected against this disease was 32,732. A severe outbreak of strangles was encountered among the military horses of the Mysore Horse and the Mysore Lancers. The disease subsided without any casualties as a result of the timely use of the autovaccine prepared locally.

3. *Veterinary Institutions.*—There were 75 (72) Veterinary Institutions in the State. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 2,69,221 and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 20,478 and 29,762 respectively. It is satisfactory to observe that these institutions are gaining in popularity and are being availed of largely by the raiyat population. Four philanthropic gentlemen came forward, during the year, with generous donations for the construction of dispensary buildings at Channagiri, Yelahanka, Srinivasapur and Kunigal. It is reported that the Veterinary Officers have also co-operated in the live-stock improvement work and assisted the Revenue Officers in the selection and distribution of stud bulls, improved rams and poultry to village panchayats.

4. *Work in Villages.*—The Veterinary Officers visited 14,035 villages, treated 53,472 cases, operated on 1,290 cattle and castrated 38,911 animals during their tours. The staff attended 101 cattle fairs and, besides attending to professional work, delivered lectures on subjects pertaining to live-stock.

5. *Meat Inspection.*—The Municipalities of only 14 taluks engaged the services of the local Veterinary Inspectors for the examination of animals intended for slaughter and for inspection of meat meant for consumption. It is reported that the inspection of animals and meat even in the premier cities of Bangalore and Mysore is still being continued to be done by unqualified men. No municipalities in the districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug employed qualified Veterinary Inspectors for this purpose. Government wish to emphasise that it is very essential, in the interests of public health, that only disease-free animals should be slaughtered for consumption, that the quality of meat exposed for sale should be good and that the object in view could be achieved only if the inspection of animals and meat is undertaken by qualified Veterinary Officers. They trust that all the municipalities in the State including Mysore and Bangalore Cities will make satisfactory arrangements in this respect.

6. Investigation on John's Disease among cattle subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was continued during the year. The Veterinary Research Officer conducted research work on some of the diseases of the live-stock

and poultry, such as carcinoma of the nasal sinuses, gastro-enteritis of the malnad cattle, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of goats, heart-water in imported merino sheep, strangles in horses, rabies in dogs and anti-rabic vaccinations.

7. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Department
(In charge).*

Issues instructions regarding the Printing Work of the several offices and institutions.

READ—

Government Order No. M. 522-87—P. & S. 6-20-72, dated 2nd August 1921, directing that the printing work of all Government Offices should be got done only at the two Government Presses in future and that no work should be entrusted to private presses without the express sanction of Government.

2. Government Order No. M. 3457-61—P. & S. 52-21-1, dated 10th February 1922, observing that in the case of concerns of a commercial nature under Government management it is not obligatory to entrust the printing work to the Government Press and that in such cases the printing might be got done at private presses at the discretion of the Head of the department or office concerned.

3. Para 9 of Government Order No. G. 14823-80—P. & S. 66-29-2, dated 27th June 1930, issuing orders to the effect that such of the works as are scheduled by the Press Committee and for which the departments concerned can pay from their respective budgets may be gradually entrusted to private presses.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. P. 2204, dated 6th December 1938, from the Superintendent, Government Printing, stating, that in the circumstances explained, it is desirable to centralise the printing work of all Government Departments, including the printing of educational text-books in the Government Presses in the interest of economy, neatness and prompt execution of work and recommending that certain other kinds of works may be given to well equipped private presses.

**ORDER No. G. 6448-512—P. & S. 67-38-1, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 5TH JANUARY 1939.**

The Superintendent reports that with the idea of encouraging private presses, the printing of some educational books has been given on contract to certain private presses and that the Insurance and Electrical Departments are getting their work done partly at the private presses. He has also forwarded a list of Government and quasi-Government institutions and private bodies which pay for their work done in the Government Press.

2. With a view to centralise in the Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, the printing work of all the Government departments, including the printing of the educational text-books and at the same time to give patronage to well equipped private presses by entrusting to them certain other kinds of printing works, the Superintendent has submitted the following proposals:—

(i) The efficiency of the machine department of the Government Presses may be improved by enhancing the grants under "Purchase of Machinery" and by steadily following a policy of renewals and replacements for at least five years.

(ii) All the printing work including that of educational text-books and of the Insurance and Electrical Departments may be done at the Government Press.

(iii) The printing works of Industrial concerns under Government management, like the Electric Factory, Porcelain Factory, Sandalwood Oil Factory, Lac Factory, Industrial and Testing Laboratory, etc., whose accounts are made up on a commercial basis and which are profit-earning concerns, may be entrusted to suitable private presses as this will give work to several private presses.

(iv) The printing works of semi-official bodies like the Horticultural Society which is now being done at the Government Press may also be similarly transferred to suitable private presses, and

(v) In cases in which Government Departments have to entrust work to private presses, tenders may be called for from well equipped printing firms and the lowest estimate scrutinised by the Superintendent, Government Printing, may be accepted and the work paid for on bills countersigned by the Superintendent as at present, as this system is working well.

3. As regards item (i) *viz.*, provision of funds for purchase of machinery so as to improve the efficiency of the machine department, orders have been passed separately in Government Order No. G. 2556-7—P. & S. 57-37-4, dated 15th September 1938.

4. With regard to items (ii), (iii) and (iv), Government are pleased to direct that the printing work of all Government Departments (including that of educational text-books and of the Insurance and Electrical Departments) and of semi-official bodies whose work is done free of cost, excepting those referred to in the next para, be done at the Government Presses.

5. As a measure of patronage to private printing presses, the printing work of the Industrial concerns under Government management and that of semi-official bodies, who pay for the work, may be entrusted to well equipped private presses at Bangalore and Mysore.

6. In the cases referred to in the previous para, the Superintendent, Government Printing, will regulate the distribution of work among the several private presses as indicated below. He will call for tenders from the private presses as occasions arise and for distributing the work among them. He will in inviting tenders, take into consideration, the equipment of the several presses for undertaking the work in question, the neatness and promptness of execution, the rates quoted and the extent of work already entrusted. The value of work to be entrusted to any press should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 1,000 a year. The bills for work done will be countersigned by the Superintendent after satisfying himself as to the quality of work turned out and will be forwarded to the appropriate officers.

7. All printing work that may arise in the offices or institutions concerned should be reported to the Superintendent, Government Printing, for taking action on the lines indicated above.

8. This arrangement will be tried in the first instance for a period of three years and reviewed at the end of the period in the light of additions and improvements to the equipment of the Government Presses.

M. VENKATANARANAPPA,

*Secretary to Government,
Development Department.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.

Directs the extension of the terms of the District Boards till the 31st May 1940.

ORDER No. L. 5496-513—L. B. 96-38-2, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 7TH JANUARY 1939.

Resolutions have been received from some of the District Boards requesting Government to extend the terms of the District Boards till final orders are passed by Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Constitutional Reform in the State. Government consider that there is considerable force in the recommendations made by the District Boards, as both the constitution and the franchise may require to be changed as a result of the Committee's recommendations. They are therefore pleased to direct that the terms of all the District Boards be extended up to and inclusive of 31st May 1940.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,

*Additional Secretary to Government
in charge of Local Self-Government Department.*